OUR WAR CLAIMS.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ary of State as follows, thanking him for still more

for the other, that declares pracy the landing and commitsing outrages ashore in foreign lands. I acknowledge the
salutary influence of the executive in obtaining these amelicrations.

Notwithstanding the very great deference with which
it is my desire, as well as my habit, to bow to the pagment of his lordship, if I find myself so unfortunate as
to be constrained to express an humble opinion in this
tase of conflicting authority, I cannot in cander disguise
my cenvicion that the correct view is most likely to be
that of M. Correa de Serra. But however efficient this
law may have been found to be by M. Correa de Serra at
so late a date as the 4th June, 1820, it is now gravely
affirmed that it so wholly lost its officacy for the
my years following, that more property was
expetured after 1818 than before, and the compaints of the Portuguese minister for these
captures and plundering were more frequent
than ever. The natural corollary, should this statement
be sustained, would be that, assuming the exertions of
improving the efficacy of the old law, the addition of the
new provisions must have only made it more worthless
than it was before, upon which logic might doubliess be
based a very good justification to her Majesty's government for declining to try further legislation altogether.
But, unfortunately, the whole argument falls to the
ground when its base disappears. It is not
denied that some outlits escaped from Baltimore after the year 1818. But it is denied that
the complicate made for captures after that time
bore any fair proportion to those made before. It
never has been pretended that any law could be made so
perfect, or any vigilance could be so complete as to put
an end to the efforts of profligate and desperate men.
The grave error into which his lordship has failen appears to have originated in an exparle letter written by a
minister from Portugal at Washington thirty years after
the date of the events, in which letter and the caption
of a list embracing the names of vessels captured,

all the damage dene during the entire period, which less than £300,000. I find a great proportion emced in an early and more trustworty representation de by the same person, such being the facts, I submit whether, with such all support as can be given by this wholly exparts and use averment, his Lordship has not a little crossed the go of international courtesy by venturing, without y personal experience whatever of American legisland, and in the face of the statement of M. Correa dera, which he must have read, to hazard an assertion, I, still more, give rise to an impression like that sessarily produced by the language already quoted miding as I do, the defender of the law of my unity, it is with regret I am compelled to protes and it as wholly unsubstantiated by any facts as locd, and in every essential particular incorrect, ither were those the only cases in which the efficacy these provisions of law have been fully tested. It is a very long time since I had the honor of calling the ention of her Majesty's government to an instance the remarkable promptness with which action was I under them upon a request made by the representation for Majesty's government at Washington. F. Crampton on the III of October, 1855, directed attention of my government to the character of a sel in New York, then believed by him to be fitting as a privateer. It was by virtue of the authority test in it by one of the sections of this law that she related on the 18th of the same month, and taken session of by the officers of the law in such a manasto prevent all possibility of escape. It required four days to prosecute the investigation before Majesty's representative was led to declare his sattiction with the result to which it had reached, and dired the process that ended in the scape of the bands, in defiance of the British authority, while five due credit to be Majesty'e government for d intentions, it seems difficult to assent to take he slight difference in the inefficacy of the legislation he respective nations. In any event,

part of neutrals towards belligerents, going beyond any which the government of a free country could have power, though acting with entire good faith, punctually to fulli."

I feel very sure that my country is quite as jealous of the preservation of the true principles of freedom as froat Britain is, or ever has been, and further, I fully believe that neither government would consent to give to the term that latt sude which would encourage the power of doing wrong with perfect impunity. The angustion which his lordship has been pleased to make towards the close of his note of improvements in the stantes of both nations, to the end that greater security may be given to the respective nations against those who endeavor to evade its inva, though it appears to me to be in substance little more than it has been the object of my government from the outset of the war to obtain, is yet one which I cannot but receive with great respect, and which it shall transmit to my government with pleasure. If the reasons for it are sound now, I am at a loss to perceive why they did not avail during a period when my country could have felt the benefit of them.

I trust that I need not repeat how much pain it has given me beretofore to witness the evit consequences that ensue from the allenation of rentiment that has grown out of this struggle between people of the same race, and how cheerfully I welcome every appearance of a desire to bring them back to harmony. Yet with regard to the proposition immediately before me, I cannot forboar to observe that it is predicated upon an assumption that the legislation of the two countries is now equally inclinations—which I cannot entertain for a moment of the struggle between people of the same race, and how cheerfully I welcome every appearance of a desire to here to the interesting the proposition immediately before me, I cannot forboar to observe that it is predicated upon an assumption that the legislation of the two countries is now equally medications—which I cannot entertain for a mom

THE F. B.'S.

Ninth and Last Day's Proceedings of the Convention.

Central Council of Five and Treasurer Appointed.

HEAD CENTRE INAUGURATED.

CONVENTION ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

Grand Demonstration to the Delegates Last Night.

The Cooper Institute Another Conciliation Hall.

The Action of the Convention Enthusiastically Endorsed.

The Fenian Convention has at length closed its deone, after a session of nine days. It has finally

The names of Mr. William F. Mechen, of New York, and Mr. Griffin, or Indiana, were submitted for the office of treasurer. Mr. Griffin was elected, but at first declined, but was provailed on to accept by the general wish of the house. Mr. Griffin is reported to be a very wealthy man, said to be a millionaire. He stated that the bail required, five hundred thousand dollars, was a heavy one. Though he did not desire the position, and as that house though it was for the good of Ireiand he should accept the position, he would now do so, and lodge securities to the most secure trust and manner determined on by able lawyers. He assumed the House that he would faithfully keep his trust, and that not one dollar of their funds would be paid without an order signed by the Hoad Centre and Securitary of the Treasury, and that souchers would be kept for the same.

SALLAHES OF OFFICERS.

Colonel O'Malony now rose to subscribe to the declaration of office. He repeated it after the Chairman, and when he concluded the House rose and gave him three cheers.

people.

MR. EILLIAN CALLED.

After Mr. Corbet had resumed his sant Mr. R. D. Killione was care forward and up leady cheered, after which had disrupt

said:—This Convention, in point of talent or position second to none that ever sat since the Kilkenny confederation, must claim for itself a proud privilege. Its wise decisions have bealed our differences, and if ever Ireland states forth a free nation—which, please God, she soon will—you will look to these proceedings with price. From my earliest boyhood, since I sat, a child, on the knee of O'Connell, my thoughts, and my heart, too, were for Ireland. Our great organization is a legitimate one, without signs, passwords or oaths of any kind. It is no scoret society, but one satablished for open, legitimate purposes. If Carbowords or oaths of any kind. It is no secret society, but one established for open, legitimate purposes. If Carbo-rarism has at any time crept into it, it has been intro-duced by traitors, who wished to break up our body. I have not been a Fenian long, and why? When residing in the valley of the Missouri I heard that it was a secret preparization; wherefore I was resolved to have nothing

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

rinciples of 1866, and the Irish Americans to-day were more determined to stand by those principles than they seers then. (Frest theseing.) While in a British prison as vowed to stand by the cause of Ireland. He was more determined to saint by those principles that they were then, (tireat cheering.) While in a firstish prison he yowed to stand by the cause of Iroland. He was hare to night in redemption of that pledge, and be hoped to see the day when his and their aspirations will be realized. (Applaines) The last Congress was the largest Irish inflored assemblinge ever met together, and it had quantimously ratified the appointment of John O Mahony as the Head Centre—(great cheering)—and he stands to day before you as he stood on the monitains of Tiperary in 1845—the Typersoniative of Irish patriolism and Irish feeding. (Instense applaines) in view of those who will follow him be would not lenger ditain thom, but would retire with these words, that at Thiladelphia he was appointed a Senator, which he felt to be a great before; but much as he left it an henor he ever felt nucre honor than when he threw of the Sonatorial mantle, and could say that he no longer belonked to the secondary from the cause of Irish maticoslity.

speak as fellows:—Brother Fenians, ladies and gen tlemen—During my, now rather long experience in politi-cal life I have endured some trials and suffered much bodily and mental pain; but during the past eight weeks I have suffered more in mind than ever before in the course of my life. For Ireland's sake I have been exited from my native land; for Ireland's sake, in early manhood, I have seen my father's hearth laid desolate; for Ireland's sake I again saw another hearth, that I loyed no least dear.

Geogorowa, Nicaragua, Dec. 31, 1865.

On the trip of the steamer Moses Taylor from San Francisco to San Juan, with California passengers for New York, an Irishman belonging to the steerage came on deck with a revolver in his hand, declaring that he was a Fenian, and would shoot any man who was not of that persuasion. Two of the cabla passengers, supposed to be Englishmen, at once denied having any Fenian procheties. Thereupon the insane Irishman shot them both. He was wounded himself in turn, and lumped overboard. Some of the crew and passengers handed him out of the water, and, with much difficulty, prevented the others from lynching him on the spot. He was placed in confinement to await the action of the law.

SKATING.

lyn, skating was indulged in with great spirit. The visitors to the Park, though not so many as on the preceding day, were certainly as much pleased with their day's sport. At the Fifth avenue pand there was an immonse crowd of visitors, who remained on the ice till a late hour at night. A large number of speciators at

Challenge to Skaters-The Sport at Poughkeepsie.
Porgusseres, Jan. 11, 1866.
T. Donohue, of Newburg, has issued a challenge to

any person in the United States to skate one or five miles, on the Hudson, for a purse of five hundred del-

Bratal Murder at Pottaville, Pa.

Mr. Heary H. Dunne, a coal operator and superintendent of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was brutally murdered by three men last night while on his way to his home in Pottaville. The merder was committed on the public highway, about two miles from Pottaville. No arrests have been made yet.

Mr. Dunne was an accomplished gentleman and a universal favorite with every one, and his death causes the most intense excitement all through the county.

Brutal Murder by Negroes in North Carolima.

Winmarros, N. C., Jan. 11, 1866.

Two negroes, supposed to belong to the Thirty-seventh colored regiment, stationed at Fort Fisher, entered the house of Samuel N. Cannon, on Middle Sound. There were in the house of the thirty seventh Mr. Thomas Pickett, Mr. Cannon, Miss Fickett, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Pickett. One of the negroes fired upon them and killed Mr. Pickett, wo shots taking fatal effect, Miss Pickett was dangerously wounded in the head, and Mrs. Carter was mortally wounded in the throat. Cannon escaped and brought the neighbors to the scene, but the negroes had escaped. Efforts are making to arrest them.

Urca, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1866,
The third annual meeting of the New York State
Checoconakers' Association adjourned this evening, after a successful and largely strended sosion of two days. The name of the association
was changed to "The American Dairymen's Association," to include the delegates from half a dozon
States and the Quantum was recommented to the conStates and the Quantum was not present, Arrangements were made for sending an agent to Europe the
coming constant to investigate the callie plaque, dairying,
a.c. The following officers were elected for the ensuing
year:—Frendens, W. E. Connatock, of Ouelds county, N.
Y. thee Presidens, W. E. Connatock, of Ouelds county, N.
Y. the Presidens, W. E. Connatock, of Ouelds county, N.
Y. The Hoppon, of Herkinser county, N. Y.; E.
Hoppon, of Herkinser county, N. Y.; Dwight Ellis, of
Mannechinstein Lyman R. Lyon, of Lewis county, N.
Y. R. Sienes, of Illinois; Enrise Baker, of Hischigan; R.
C. Wreshkham, of Vermout, and R. G. Smith, of Canada
Enst. Secretary and Treasurers, Gardage B. Weeks, of
Canada

PIRES.

Shortly before eight o'clock last night a fire occurred on the top floor of the five story building No. 162 Broad-way, in the premises occupied by Zoellig, Schmidt & Co., cloth hat and cap manufacturers. By the early attend-ance and efficiency of the firemen the flames were conis said to be rather mysterious, as one of the tenants ha

Shortly after twelve o'clock on Wednesday night a fire

Large Fire at Hinghamston.

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Mr. Sorrell Harding's store, on Court street, two doors east of the American Hotel, and before the flames were extinguished totally destroyed three stores, owned respectively by 8. Harding, Horton Brothers and R. H. Hail & Co. The buildings were in the heart of the business part of the village. The principal losers of stock are 8. Harding, boots and shoes, loss \$3,500, insured \$2,000; R. H. Hail & Co., crockery, loss \$18,000, insured \$1,000; Finch & Roe, ciothing, loss \$9,000, insured \$7,000; Horton Brothers, stove dealer; loss \$4,000, insured \$2,000. Total loss, including buildings, \$52,500; insurance on all, \$36,000. Railroad Matters.

LIGHT.—On Thursday, January 11, at her late residence, 294 West Nineteenth street, ELHARETH, widow of Samuel Lloyd, aged 72 years.

Notice of funeral her-after.
[For Other Deaths See Third Page.]

A FACT...IT MORE THAN PAYS TO GO OR SENI to 195 Chambers street, and get eight pounds P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee for \$1.0 r one pound for 15 cents "Economy is wealth."

BOBT. DAVIS, sole agent.

DIVORCES OBTAINED WITHOUT PUBLICITY IN the different States: all other has business attended to on the square; also notary public.

F. I. KING, Counseller at Law, 335 Broadway.

DIVORCE NOTICE, -UNDERSIGNED WILL VISIT the Western courts about February I. Parties having cases there pending will call before said date.

F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 335 Broadway.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED WITHOUT PUR-licity other good cases prosecuted without fer in ad-vance. Advice free. M. HOWES, Address and Counsellor, 78 Nassau street. MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—400 PAGES, 100 ILLUS. trations \$1.20 Sent by mall everywhere, postpaid. Contents tables sent free. Address the Author, E. B. Foote, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, N. V.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE

FOR TEN CENTS A WEEK. In the number for January 13 fs HOW I MADE A FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET, AND BOW I GOT MARRIED, A SPLENDID ORIGINAL AND TRUE STORY.

written expressly for the NEW YORK WEERLY MAGA-GAZINE, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the los and outs, and who will give more information thout the straight and errocked ways of that celebrated street han has been ever published. To be complete in a few numbers. Also,

than has been ever published. To be complete in a rewnumbers. Also,
PATTY'S VOCATION.
(A sparfling and tender story.)
THE SHOAD STREET PUNP.
(An episode of the cholers epidemic.)
FAST AND FIRM
(A romance of Markedles)
THE MINSING GOLDSMITH
TO PERSONS ABOUT TO MARKY.
VIDOCQ AND THE SARSOMS.
TWO SCENES AND A LIFE.

VIDOCQ AND THE MARRY.

WINE AS IT IR.

THE GOUT.

TWO SCRIES AND A LIFE.

THE GOUT.

SCOTCH NOTES, ac.

& PAGER! SPAGER! SPAGER!

Of entertaining and instructive literature, well printed on large type and clean paper.

FOR SALF BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

To parties who cannot obtain it of newmen we have the following terms:

One copy, one year, \$2. Five copies, one year, and one entry to agents, \$20. Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cetts.

O. H. RAILEY & CO.

Address

Publishers New York Weekly Magazine.

No. 7 Sections afters New York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW. WITHOUT SPECTACLES, doctor or medicine. Famphies medical free. Address
B. Poote, H. D., 1,150 Broadsmy, New York.

SODA WATER APPARATUR FOR BOTTLERS AND highest premium, was awarded to these machine, in life. Seed for a catalogue to WILLIAM GER, corner of king and Franklin treets, New York Excluded to these machines, in life. Seed for a catalogue to WILLIAM GER, corner of king and Franklin treets, New York.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Imperial Government.

The Departments and Composition of the Home Administration.

The Political Organization of the Empire.

Regulations for the Elections by the People.

A REBEL SETTLEMENT AT CORDOVA,

STERLING PRICE FOUNDING A CITY.

Interview with the Ex-Rebel General.

HIS VIEWS ON THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Our City of Mexico Correspondence.

Cur City of Mexico Correspondence.
Cur or Maxico, Dec. 19, 1865.
The Home Administration of the Empire and the Regulations Therefor, &c.

The home administration of the empire has just been published. It is divided into several principal heads, each of which includes a great number of secondary subdivisions. The main divisions include:—First, the administration of the home descriptions and the secondary subdivisions. nistration of the home department and of its various anches; second, the regulation of the Department of the Interior, including the attribution of the various employes composing it. Third, an organic law, establish-ing the administration of the departments, describing the functions of the prefect and of the counsellors of depart nents on one side and of the sub-prefects and district

The attributions of the Secretary of the Interior are divided into eleven branches, submitting to his jurisdiccharities hospitals, and churchyards; the mont de pict, or pawnbrokers' offices; public assistance in great calamities; the general direction of national and public festivals; the direction and inspectorship of the press; at last the personal, tile budget, the accounts, ordinances and archives of this ministerial department.

The organic law concerning the administration of the departments appoints for the departments a prefect and counsel of prefecture; for the districts, a sub-prefect and a counsel of district. The attributions of these

and a counsel of district. The attributions of various authorities are thus described:—

The prefects are appointed by the Emperor. They are lothed with the three-fold attributes of delegate of the

and of the administration of the department. They must also be acquainted with its expenses. They must have a scatting at least once a week, besides the extra-

The sub-profects are proposed by the prefects and ap-pointed by the government. They represent in the dis-tricts the administrative power of the prefect; their atributions are similar to those of that officer, under the

The councils of district have equally within their juecture. They consist of five members and two as

These various authorities are divided in three categories ries, according to their importance. Each category has its peculiar exchequer, granting an annual in four thousand dollars to the prefects of the fi thousand dollars to those of the third. This classifica tion is equally applicable to the sub-prefects, the pay of whom is, for the first class, fifteen hundred dollars; for the second, twelve hundred dollars, and for the third,

The municipal administration is placed by the law in the hands of two classes of public functionaries. The tirst composed of deliberative bodies, selected at the ballot box; the second composed of officers appointed by the government, and clothed with executive powers. The Ayuntamientos belong to the first class, the alcades and municipal commissaries to the second.

the government, and clothed with executive powers. The Ayuntamientos belong to the first class, the alcades and municipal commissaries to the second.

The Ayuntamientos will be elected in all the communes (townships), that is to say, in all aggregations of over one thousand inhabitants, or who, without reaching that number, will justify of the means required for the expenses of the administration. Villages not included in this category will be annexed to the nearest township. The number of members of the Ayuntamiento of a village will be based upon the number of its inhabitants in the following proportion:—

3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. 5 counsellors.

5,000 to 12,000 inhabitants. 11 counsellors.

5,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. 12 counsellors.

When the number of minabitants will exceed one hundred thousand the number of counsellors will be increased in proportion with the wants of the city, but will never exceed inheteen.

The Ayuntamientos will be selected through the ballot box directly, and renewed by halves every year in the same manner.

No one can be elected unless he is a Mexican citizen, above twenty-five years of ago and a resident of the township. He must know how to read and write, and pay over twenty dollars of direct taxes. These two last conditions are required only in townships of over five thousand inhabitants.

There will be excluded from these all persons in the military service, the teachers in the public schools, the aporthocaries, the magistrates, public functionaries whose duties might sufer from an attendance to municipal addars.

tary service, the teachers in the public schools, the apothecaries, the magistrates, public functionaries whose duties might suffer from an attendance to menicipal affairs.

The election will be annulled whenever the man selected for that office will be known as a drunkard, a gambler, fraudulently bankrupt, or whose conduct will be liable to criminal punishment.

On the lat of December the Ayuntamientes will divide the territory of their township into as many wards as there are counsellors. An electoral lat will be set up for each ward when the whole council will be elected, and for two wards when it will be renewed by halves.

Each ward will be subdivided into sections, in each of which one of the inhabitants will get up a list of the citizens having the right to vote. Each citizen will receive the following invitation:—

Municipality of section—— The citizen having the right to vote. Each citizen will receive the following invitation:—

Municipality of section will be second Sonday of December, to select a counsellor in his ward, at the polic, which will be located in such a street, or at such a place, from time of clock in the morning to two o'clocy in the after noon.

Three days before the election the list of electors will be posted up. It will contain the names of all the citizens entited to a vote.

On the second Studay of December, at nine o'clock in the morning seven of the first citizens present will appoint, under the president, two secretaries and two cansons, for the parpose of receiving the votes. If a sufficient number of sectors are not present and two cansons, for the parpose of receiving the votes. If a sufficient number of sectors are not present and two cansons, for the parpose of receiving the votes. If a sufficient number of sectors are not present and two cansons, for the parpose of receiving the votes. If a sufficient he inspection, and appoint himself the covery and appoint he women and supposed the section of the sufficient part of the sufficient of the time of the sufficient part of t